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All kinds of Photographic  
Work done in latest style  
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Developing and Printing for  
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No. 82, Queen's Road Central  
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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Weekly News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Price (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12  
per annum.

No. 16,866.

號五月六日七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917.

己丁次歲年六國華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or  
AN INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the C.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m...Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m...Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m...Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m...Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m...Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m...Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m...Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m...Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

SUNDAY.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m...Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m...Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon...Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m...Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m...Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Des Vaux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment thereof has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Compradors order  
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS SON,  
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
EVER ISSUED UNDER  
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

**The Chinese Mail**  
華字日報  
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE  
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM  
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE  
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$11.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong  
\$7.00 to all Coast Ports.

WHOLESALE PRICES, HONKONG.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,  
KOWLOON BAY.

### DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

HUDSON  
AND,  
OVERLAND  
MOTOR  
CARS

TELEPHONE 482.

COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

### BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.  
PREPARED ONLY BY  
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

### THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

### PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND  
1/2" to 15"  
CIRCUMFERENCE.

CABLE LAID  
5" to 15"  
CIRCUMFERENCE.

4 STRAND  
3" to 10"  
CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong April 11, 1912.

### GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM.

The latest addition to our  
fine series of Lavender Toilet  
Articles is a powder of ex-  
ceptional merit.

It has real antiseptic prop-  
erties and is wonderfully  
soothing to the Skin.

1 lb. Size for \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON &  
Co., LTD.,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Telephone 18.

### THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any vessel  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 413.  
Shipyard: Shum-Su-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.  
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong April 1, 1912.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### TAIKOO DOCKYARD

BUILDERS OF SHIPS. & ENGINES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

- THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY -

- OF HONGKONG LTD. -

AGENTS:-

TELEGRAPHIC ADD. -

"TAIKODOCK"

TELEPHONE 15-15-15

BUTTERFIELD & SWANSON

GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE 15-15-15

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

### PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

### SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

### THE HONGKONG HOTEL

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

AND

### GRILL ROOM

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day max.

TELEGRAPH add: "Peaceful,"

P. O. PLISTER

Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADJOINING THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS, 1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day max.

TELEGRAPH add: "Peaceful,"

P. O. PLISTER

Manager.

TO THOSE GOING HOME

Keep in touch with local happenings  
by subscribing to

### THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE

IT WHILE AT HOME.

PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

BRITISH RE-CAPTURE A LOST POST.

LONDON, June 4.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We re-captured the post we lost during Saturday night to the southwest of Cherisy.

We repulsed night raids to the south-west of La Bassée and in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle.

We entered the enemy's trenches to the east of Vermelles.

### THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, June 4.

A French communiqué reports:

The artillery duel became violent yesterday evening to the north-west of Froidmont Farm. An enemy attack shortly before ten o'clock, on a salient on our line gained a footing in some of our advanced elements.

After their bloody defeat yesterday, the Germans did not renew their attempt at Vauclerc and California Plateaux, but confined themselves to a fairly violent bombardment of our trenches.

Nine enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon were brought down. The occupants of three aeroplanes, including three officers were captured.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Nancy and Dunkirk. There were several civilian victims at Dunkirk.

NOTED BRITISH AIRMAN KILLED.

LONDON, June 4.

It is officially announced that the airman, Captain Bull, previously reported as missing, was killed.

SUCCESSFUL BOMB ATTACK AT BRUGES.

LONDON, June 4.

The Admiralty announces that the Commodore at Dunkirk carried out a bomb attack last night on the Bruges Dock and Canal with good results.

### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, June 4.

An Italian official message states:

The enemy artillery became more intense to the east of Gorizia and extended it from Vertoibozza to the coast. It was particularly violent at San Marco and upon the Dosso and Faiti lines and to the eastward of Flondar. We replied effectively stopping the attacks. The enemy penetrated the western slopes of San Marco but our reinforcements severely drove them back.

The Union has instructed Mr. Tom Mann to proceed to Petrograd to submit its views.

### VENEZUELA AND A GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE.

WASHINGTON, June 8.  
It is learned that an American Commission, headed by Mr. Elihu Root, has arrived in Russia.

### THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE AGAINST CONVEYING PACIFISTS.

LONDON, June 4.

The Executive of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union has passed a resolution refusing to permit its members to man any vessel conveying pacifists to Stockholm or Petrograd unless they sign a guarantee that they will insist upon restitution for the murder of the Allied seamen and the destruction of Allied ships by U-boats.

The Union has instructed Mr. Tom Mann to proceed to Petrograd to submit its views.

### THE FUTURE OF ALBANIA.

ROME, June 4.

A proclamation was issued

## INTIMATIONS

## CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, June 5th, several important alterations will be made in the Time Table. NEW TIMING OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

Down CANTON 7.55 P.M. 4.10  
Leave CANTON 7.55 12.25 4.10  
Up 12.10 3.30

Saturdays and Sundays only, important alterations have also been made in the local train service.

For further particulars see time tables which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,  
WEN TEH CHANG,  
Managing Director,  
Chinese Section,  
Canton Kowloon Railway.

By Order,  
H. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager,  
British Section,  
Kowloon Canton Railway.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1917.

## RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to 29th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be reimbursed at par after the 29th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd, of telegraphic charges and bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917.

1767

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

## HIGH CLASS PIANOS FOR SALE OR

## HIRE.

## CASH OR CREDIT.

## TUNING &amp; REPAIRING.

## A SPECIALITY.

16, Des Vieux Road. Tel. 1322.

## SILIMPON SEBATTIK COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Comic Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1027

## JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear MADE TO ORDER

A large illustration of a shoe is shown here.

PEPPER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 401.

Hongkong, March 20, 1917.

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

Immediately, SECOND OFFICER  
Apply—  
MARINE DEPARTMENT,  
The Asiatic Petroleum Co.,  
(South China) Ltd.,  
Hongkong, June 1, 1917.

1863

## DON'T LET SLIP SO GOOD AN OPPORTUNITY.

## CLEARANCE SALE

From June 1st  
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY  
GREAT DISCOUNTS  
on  
JAPANESE FINE ART CUBIOS  
H. MATSUNAGA,  
11 d'Aguilar St.  
Hongkong, May 31, 1917.

## HONGKONG-KOBE TICKET FOR SALE

FIRST CLASS TICKET from Hongkong to Kobe for sale \$50.00. Advertiser unable to make use of same. Apply 'Ticket', c/o CHINA MAIL Office, Hongkong, May 30, 1917.

1856

## STOCK TAKING SALE

A golden opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.

D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock in trade of oriental silks, crepes, taffeta, plain-fancy Voiles ornandy Ivory wares and gold Jewellery at greatly reduced prices for 15 days only.

Indian-Persian-Tien-tan and Velvet Carpets reduced 20%. Received new consignment of silk stockings also.

D. CHELLARAM,  
38-40 Queen's Road, Central,  
Hongkong, June 1, 1917.

1864

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNED BEEF AND CORNED PORK PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Boss of Food and Service.

## TELEPHONE 373

## TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

VICTORIA J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. LI MON PAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officers. He has a good method of teaching Chinese and is well qualified to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a good knowledge of English.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Chinian Mail" Office or direct to No. 104, Wellington Street, first floor.

[1251]

## THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

## (PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

## STEAMSHIP LINES

stranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

## PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s, or larger advertisements from 2s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,

25, Anchor Lane, London, E.C.

## SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THIS MADE IN LONDON OF ALL CHEMISTS

## INTIMATIONS

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25, Anchor Lane, London, E.C.

## SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THIS MADE IN LONDON OF ALL CHEMISTS

## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

Of many deeds which will stir Britons blood I will describe two, though they are not the only gallant efforts worthy of record.

NEW ZEALANDERS TAKE GUNS.

One concerns the New Zealanders. A brigade was ordered to assist the infantry attack. At 4.30, with Yeomanry, they took an important ridge and proceeded across flats, strongly opposed by the enemy in pits behind dense bushes hidden very deadly obstacles, but quickly carried them.

The New Zealanders went on, got into position, rushed at the enemy battery, captured 200 men and howitzers, which the enemy made frequent desperate attempts to regain, and finally, the enemy gunners.

Some infantry got into a country house a hundred yards off, and endeavoured to prevent the removal of the gun. The New Zealanders refused to

## WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made

for combating severe coughs.

CURES ANY COUGH THAT IS

ONLY A COUGH. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES \$1.25 and \$2.50

MADE IN LONDON

BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON

TELEGRAMS: "W.M.D." KOWLOON

TELEPHONE: 1251

TELEGRAMS: "W.M.D." KOWLOON

TELEGRAMS



Hughes & Hough  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
To-Kwa-Wan Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's.  
A. & C. 4th & 6th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
MEILOON, HONGKONG.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 6th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,**  
etc., etc.

Comprising—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dishes, Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Furniture in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Posts and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Large Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cot, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, May 30, 1917. 1856

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

**WEDNESDAY,**  
the 6th June, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

Encyclopaedia Britannica, with Atlas and Index, in thirty-five Volumes, half Morocco, etc., cost 250.

TERMS:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1859

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

**THURSDAY,**  
the 7th June, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

About Sixty Dozen PAIRS  
LADIES' SILK HOSE  
VARIOUS COLOURS.

TERMS:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1861

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

**THURSDAY,**  
the 7th June, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A Large Assortment of  
Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also

A Varied Assortment of  
Brass Flower Vases on Stands, Jardinières, Vases, Candlesticks, Bud-dishes, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Flowers, Vases, Wall Plates, Imitation Old Bronze Vase, etc., etc.

And

A few lots of Enamelled Soap and Milk Pans.

TERMS:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1860

#### CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE?

Holding The Thread An Inch  
From The End? Not To Be  
Able To Do This Is A  
Sign Of An Over-  
wrought Nervous  
Condition

#### NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 21.

#### THE HUNS AND THEIR DEAD.

THEIR is only one way to correct this. You must teach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the mind. The body is full of life, it is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such persons are. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know" of. The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., when the part that hurts is not the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery called Sargol Tablets. They are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength-feeding elements that aim to reach and revitalise with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets to-day. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Hospital, The Edward Dispensary, and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

#### AUCTIONS.

##### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned).

##### SATURDAY,

the 9th June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,  
Comprising:—

A variety of Dress Material including Blue and White Serge and Alpaca Prints, Holland White Linen, etc., Drills, &c., Counterpanes, Blankets, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, etc., &c., &c.

A few Boxes Slazengers Tennis Balls

TERMS:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1862

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

##### MONDAY,

the 12th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the mesnegees erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1856.

A professional man who has just escaped from Germany tells me the spirit of the people is nothing like what it was. They are now making bread from turnips, and if we can forge ahead with our men and guns and at the same time apply the blockade strictly, we shall force the Hohenzollerns out of business before the summer is out.

Having mentioned America Day, I ought to add that Americans in London are quite delighted with the fact that they no longer have to apologise for the attitude of their country. They turned out to cheer the King and Queen and their own Ambassador in great force, and the gents in St. Paul's, where a great service of dedication was held, could have been allotted three times over.

There is no question that the speeches of Dr. Page, the American Ambassador and Mr. Lloyd George, at the American Luncheon Club a few days ago, have made a widespread impression, and the quotations from the German papers show that the shafts reached their mark.

STILL MORE MEN: The weeding out process is still going on, and shortly we shall be having much restricted public service, such as the delivery of parcels. Surplus racehorses and hunting and pleasure horses generally, we are told, must be put down, because they eat too much. Only those needed for breeding purposes, or for use as a correspondent, that this position

#### The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood-rich red blood and plenty of it in his body.

**WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED COD-LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND**  
makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.50

#### NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 21.

#### THE HUNS AND THEIR DEAD.

The horrible details published smugly by German papers like the *Leid-Auszeit* of Berlin, and reproduced by papers here, as to the disposal of the Germans killed in battle, have shocked even those who knew something of the Hun's brutality. But the gentle Prussians are apparently quite pleased with themselves over it.

It is described how a company has been formed and is making a profit out of the ghastly business of collecting the thousands of German corpses, and boiling them down. The fat is used to provide glycerine, and to make soap, and the residue is used for fertilisers and to feed pigs. The pigs in their turn provide pork for the Huns at home and so the wheel of horror turns full circle. As one playful commentator puts it:—

"Imperial Caesar, turned to clay, Might stop a hole to keep the wind away." But German dead, beyond the reach of hope, Are turned by living Kultur into soap.

When these facts—which are beyond question—reach the Turks and other Moslem dupes of German imperialism, it will be interesting to see the result. Mr. Alfred Saxe, the Chinese Ambassador, told an interviewer that his own countrymen would regard the creation of this "Corpse Conversion Factory" as an almost incredible abomination.

"When I heard it," he said, "I was horrified and could scarcely believe such a thing possible. In China we have a very special respect and reverence for the dead. There, any desecration of the graves, any disturbance of the bodies of those who have gone to their last rest, is a very grave crime. We venerate our ancestors and reverence their memory. With such feelings for the bodies of the dead, we cannot but regard the German desecration with a very special horror."

SPRING AT LAST.

We have had to wait for Spring a long time, but there are signs of it at last, after the coldest and stormiest opening to April in the memory of this generation. The fanciful pretend to see an omen in the fact that the first really completely Spring-like day, which was yesterday, was also America Day in London—in celebration of the entry of the United States into the war—and also almost coincided with the fine progress of the Anglo-French forces in France. Nobody now thinks that the Germans are retiring on their own volition. So rapid has been the British advance, and so thunderous the French blows, that Hindenburg has had to recall troops from the Russian and Italian fronts, with the result that the Bulgarians and the Austrians are once more in the doldrums.

The comparison of captured guns is even more remarkable. Our losses during the Mons retreat may be put at about 60, the great majority of which were at the glorious defeat of Le Cateau. Afterwards, the guns which we have lost could be counted on the fingers of one's hands. There were two at La Bassée in October, 1914, four heavy guns in the poison gas action of April 23rd, 1915, and possibly one or two at various times, but the total could not possibly exceed 70. Against this, we have up to date taken about 200 in the present fighting, and 140 in the fighting on the Somme. Eight were taken in the Batterie I action and four by the cavalry next day. Six were taken by the Lincoln's on September 9th, and about a dozen others, mostly disabled, during the Marne retreat. Altogether, therefore, our total amounts approximately to 400 guns, as against 70 which we have lost.

In some neutral countries it may not yet be understood that the German soldier has found his master. The superstition of Prussian supremacy never rested upon any very firm basis, and now it has been destroyed for ever.

Giving our enemies credit for all the military virtues which they undoubtedly possess, it has none the less been clearly shown that brave slaves led by clever fiends can and will be beaten by freemen led by gentlemen."

retained. The same applies to dogs and poultry. Utility and national service is to be the cry in the animal world as well as among humans. Even the men classified as C1, 2, or 3 who have all along been given to understand that the most they would have to do would be home service, are now told that as service behind the lines abroad is no more arduous than at home, they will be utilised in France.

The use of negro labourers in France has been so successful that it has been decided to organise companies of Cape coloured drivers with a number of artisans, for service at the front. The officers and N.C.O.s will be European. The loyalty of the natives of South Africa has already received a fine tribute from General Botha, and it is mentioned that already 600 have given their lives to the Empire, chiefly in the torpedoing of the transport Mendi in the Channel.

MORE HOSPITAL STAFFS.

True to their vile instincts, the Germans are still torpedoing hospital ships, though, thanks to the bravery of nurses and the nursing staffs, the loss of life among the wounded has so far been small. But the loss of life among the hospital staffs, including the nurses who have valiantly gone out from comfortable homes to succour the stricken, has been considerable. Henceforth, it is announced, medical men are to be called up, to treat the wounded in France and thus save the sea risks.

A COMPARISON.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle makes a fitting comparison of the armies. He reminds the world how completely the British soldiers have mastered the Germans in the war, a fact which stands in special prominence from the foolish gibe of the Kaiser and the sneers of the German Press in the early days of the conflict.

"In prisoners we have at least double," he says, "the British prisoners in Germany being about 44,000. In number, while we have close upon 70,000 Germans."

"Only during the Mons retreat have the Germans taken any considerable number of prisoners from us. Our losses during that week came to nearly 15,000 men. On the other hand, on the Marne, at Loos, again and again on the Somme, on the Aire, and now at Arras and the Vimy Ridge, we have made captures

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THE EXPORT TRADE.

With the calling up of even the reserved men, trade for home or export becomes more difficult for the present. Influential buyers state that several manufacturers in the Midlands and elsewhere are notifying their clients that unclassified orders for the general export trade, which have been on their books since last year, must now be regarded as cancelled.

The argument adduced is that under the new Government regulations they are under an obligation to deal exclusively with business supported by priority classification under A or B. "I am told," writes a correspondent, "that this position

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SAVE TIME, WORRY AND MONEY.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## GERMAN PEACE INTRIGUER CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS.

## A GERMAN THREAT.

PETROGRAD, June 3.

The Russians at Riga have detained a Saxon Lieutenant named Rabenau who came into the Russian lines with pro-peace separate peace proposals.

German aeroplanes have dropped demands for his return by the 5th inst., otherwise he will be terribly avenged.

The Russians have replied that the Lieutenant will be regarded as a deserter and be sent to the interior of Russia.

## BRAZIL'S RESOURCES IN THE WAR.

LONDON, June 4.

Reuter learns from an authoritative source that it is certain that Brazil will utilise all her resources in the war. With a population of 20,000,000, she can soon raise an army which should be of considerable assistance in the European war theatre. As far as is known, 42 fine German ships have been seized in Brazil. They are practically undamaged and will be immediately placed at the disposal of the Allies.

## THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

## FINAL RESULT.

MELBOURNE, June 4.

The revised and final count of the Federal elections gives the following results: 33 Nationalists, 1 being Coalitionists; and Mr. Hughes, and 22 Labourites in the House of Representatives; and 21 Nationalists and 12 Labourites in the Senate.

## JAPANESE POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE WAR.

TOKIO, June 4.

After a meeting of the leaders of all political parties, the Premier, Count Terauchi, informed the Cabinet that the leaders had agreed to preserve national unity during wartime; accordingly, a National Commission, including the leaders, would be organised for the purpose of considering and carrying out of diplomatic measures and policies, under the direction of the Emperor.

## OBITUARY.

TOKIO, June 4.

The death is announced of Mr. William Stone, the adviser to the Japanese Department of Communications.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## MASSED ATTACKS ON FRENCH POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 3.

A French communiqué says: "Units belonging to two German Divisions participated in the attack on the Vaucluse and the Cévennes plateaux. The Germans at Vaucluse assaulted in dense ravines, sometimes shoulder to shoulder. The first attack retired in disorder. The second, which was accompanied by liquid fire, momentarily entered our advanced trenches, but the enemy was immediately ejected. We maintained our positions entirely."

## THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

## ITS INCREASING POWER.

KIEST, June 3.

M. Kerensky, Minister of War and Marine, replying to speech by the Military Delegates, said that after touring the whole of Russia, and the front, he could affirm that what was regarded as the dying agony of the army was the laborious travail of the New Russia. Notwithstanding the destruction of the old discipline, the power of the army was increasing daily. It was based on new and intelligent discipline, fraternisation with the enemy had completely ceased.

M. Kerensky also reviewed the troops, who accorded him an ovation.

## PROFIT OF £2,601,000.

## A BUMPER YEAR FOR CUNARD COMPANY.

LONDON, June 3.

A profit of £2,601,000 was made by the Cunard Company in their last financial year. This sum includes £102,000 brought forward from 1916; but, on the other hand, provision was made for a further reserve for contingent liabilities arising out of the war.

After debiting income-tax and deducting interest and reserving £1,470,000 for depreciation of ships, etc., there remained at the credit of the profit and loss account £2,001,004. Ten per cent. is to be paid on the ordinary shares, with a bonus of 5 per cent. to be paid in War Loan Stock.

## MENACE TO LILLE.

## BACK TO MONS BY THE AUTUMN.

The great possibilities of Sir Douglas Haig's present thrust are outlined by a General of War in the "Manchester Guardian."

Telling out that the British haul of ground on Feb. 1st next to

General Nivelle's victory in January at Ypres, "the greatest thing that the Allies have done in the west," the writer says that it is further established that the Germans were not taken by surprise.

The head-quarters reports showed that they had not suffered a disaster comparable to that of the Russians at Gorlice at the beginning of the offensive in Galicia, and no one ever supposed that that was possible in the west on a single day.

## EMBARRASSED ENEMY.

The line on which the Germans have elected to fight is east of St. Quentin, so that we must not jump to the conclusion, asso many have done from the reports of the German incendiaries at St. Quentin, that the enemy is preparing to fall back from this line. He is evidently not yet in a position to retire with safety, and therefore the steamer our attacks the more we shall embarrass him.

We have now what we never had on the Somme: two hands at work—a right wing following up the German retreat from the Somme, and a left which is loosening the hinge on which that retirement is being conducted.

The second work is the more important because, what is being attacked in the German hold on Flanders.

We have now nearly complete control of the Vimy Ridge and are descending into the Douai plain, and if our advance here were pressed far enough it would separate the German armies in Lille and Flanders from their armies in the rest of France. The distance from Fampoux, which our Armies have now reached, to Douai is about eleven miles, and the loss of Douai would not only open up a way round Lille but would probably compel the evacuation of the positions served by the main line through Valenciennes.

Everything depends on the speed with which we can follow up our successes, but if we have to wait forward by tactical means as we did in the Somme we could get Lille, but the evacuation of Flanders and the capture of our first position at Mons before the autumn would be satisfied with these results; less would disappoint, more would cause for enthusiasm."

## FIGHT TO A FINISH.

The "Kohlsche Zeitung" in its latest discussion on the objects of the war says: "Our war object which must not be forgotten is that England must be driven out of Calais, from the British Isles, from Crete and Cyprus, from the Suez post before the Dardanelles. That is our minimum demand. We should also like to include Malta and Gibraltar, so that Europe might be freed from the English yoke." The "Kohlsche Zeitung" also declares that the conflict between Germany and England can only end when one of the States can longer continue to fight. "We shall give our last drop of blood and exert all our forces in order to maintain the struggle, because we know the conflict of the European States against the sea power of England will end for the welfare of the world if England is defeated. Therefore it is for us not to wait for the interests of our people or for the account of our own interests." Another indication of disquiet among the Germans is afforded by the "Berliner Tageblatt," which, referring to the British official communiqué over the Armistice victory, says: "These fanfaires may awaken some anxiety in German homes. It is desirable to look upon the events with calm cool judgment. English reports are at present unreliable. They wish to awaken an optimistic view of affairs among their readers."

## DR. LEYDS ON GERMANY.

## BOER EX-SECRETARY HOPES FOR KAISER'S OVERTHROW.

Dr. W. J. Leyds, former State Secretary of the Transvaal and the friend and companion of President Kruger, gave to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague recently his views on the war.

While insisting on his old point of view regarding the events in South Africa, which he played a leading part in, Dr. Leyds was equally emphatic in his condemnation of the policy of the Kaiser and the military party in Berlin in the present war. The victory of Germany, he said, would be a menace to the world.

"Germany," he said, "has protested very loudly in this war against America's supplying the Entente with arms. She considers American action non-neutral, but forgets conveniently that during the war she held a different conception of neutrality."

"At that Krupp and I, may add, the Austrian Schleswig Works supplied the British with war material, and this despite the fact that popular opinion in Germany was on the side of the Boers, while the Crucot works in France declined to avail themselves of the opportunity of doing profitable business. Great Britain had a quarrel with the Boers and it came to war, but Germany had no reason for quarreling with us and yet she went out of her way to supply arms against us."

"Against the German people themselves I have no grievance, and I would not favour any war against them, which would place some sixty to seventy million people in the middle of Europe in political bondage, but the overthrow of the present German system of what is commonly called Prussian Militarism would only be a blessing."

Dr. Leyds went on to say he was not quite sure whether a decisive victory of the Entente would be possible, or even entirely a blessing. That depended, he thought, on how the victory was used, but he was quite sure that the triumph of Germany would be a calamity for civilisation, and that the victory of Germany, with her present form of Government, would undoubtedly be a greater menace to the world than the that of the Entente.

## ROMANOFF FAMILY'S FORTUNE.

Petrograd, April 3.—M. Titoff, the commissary appointed by the Provisional Government to take charge of the affairs of the ex-Tsar and his family, has applied for a grant to cover their immediate expenses.

According to a rough estimate of their private fortunes, it appears that Nicholas II. owns not more than £100,000 in cash and securities. His wife's fortune amounts to about £210,000. Young Alexius is much wealthier, as his allowance has been accumulating. His pockets about £250,000. The fortune of his mother is as follows: Oleg, £20,000; Tatiana, £400,000; Marie, £270,000; Anastasia, £230,000.

Since 1903 the Civil List has amounted to £1,000,000 annually, but enormous revenues were derived from mines, forests, and lands belonging to the Emperor's Cabinet. The expenditure of the Court swallowed up these vast sums on the maintenance of Imperial residences, shooting boxes, and a whole host of retainers. Hence in spite of his great possessions, the Tsar appears to be a poor man, inasmuch as the real estate belongs to the Cabinet will become State property.

The position of the Grand Dukes and other members of the Romanov family will also have to be considered.

Some of them, like Nicholas Nicolaevitch and the heirs of the late Grand Duke Constantine, own large private properties.

The others have had little besides an annual grant from the revenue of the Imperial Appanages, which will also be a great assistance to us in conducting the affairs of our new branch.

## THE KAISER'S AMBITION.

In a recent issue of the "Spectator" the editor, Mr. John St. Lee Strachey, makes a remarkable revelation of the purpose of Prince Henry of Prussia's visit to the United States in 1902. The Kaiser was alarmed because a better feeling was growing up between Britain and the United States, and therefore sent Prince Henry to capture the good-will of America. The "Spectator," in an article published on March 1st, 1902, expressed the opinion that Prince Henry would make some political request.

Mr. John Hay, the then Secretary of State, immediately gave a frank answer.

He said: "The only five words—'You are a mind reader.' Mr. Strachey adds: "I had guessed that Prince Henry was a political bagman who wanted a tangible souvenir of his visit in the form of concessions of territory. Mr. Hay later told me that he had received the German overtures with suspicion. During the Spanish war, a German diplomat in London had asked

Mr. Hay to arrange the cession of a portion of the Philippines Islands to the Kaiser. He said: 'You have so many islands in the Philippines, why not give us some?' Mr. Hay replied: 'Not so bad, but we have to pay for it.'

ECONOMY IN THE END.

IT cost us a small amount to keep

Charterlains' Oilie, Cholore, and Diarrhoea. Bound always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly.

For sale by all chemists and druggists.

## SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

## ADDITION TO N.Y.K. FLEET.

The steamer *Nanbu Maru*, which was launched at the Mitsubishi Dockyard in Nagasaki, Japan, on April 15th, has been completed for service and handed over to the owners, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Nagasaki Press says a sister ship will be launched from the Dockyard early this month.

## TWO SHIPS LAUNCHED AT KOREA.

Two ships were launched at Kobe on the same day a fortnight ago from the Kawasaki Dockyard.

The first was to take the water was the *Kawasaki Maru No. 5*, built for stock purposes. She is a cargo boat of 10,000 tons d.w., 7,000 gross tonnage, her principal dimensions being: length 445 feet, beam 58 ft., depth 34 ft.

The keel was laid on January 29th last and she has been built under the supervision of Lloyd's Surveyor and the Surveyors of the Trishichou.

A few minutes later the steamer *Heian Maru* was launched. This is a vessel of 1,350 tons gross, built to the order of the Chosen Yusen Kaisha. The keel of the *Heian Maru* was laid on February 20th last, and her construction therefore occupied but three months.

She is intended for the Chosen coastwise trade.

It is stated that the *Dai-ichi Maru* has been sold to Messrs. Furukawa & Co., Ltd., and will be handed over to that firm's agents at Kobe (Sule and Frezat, Ltd.) some time this month, when she will be renamed the "War Soldier."

## NEW SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

New regulations with regard to shipping have been made under the Defence of the Realm Act. After June 1 next it shall not be lawful for the owner of a British ship to employ in any neutral state as manager, broker, or agent any person who is of enemy nationality, or who, being a corporation or company, is under enemy control.

The chairman of the Shipping Committee have given power to direct the master of any British ship shall forthwith be and shall continue to be equipped with such apparatus as may be specified in the directions for securing the safety of the ship, and that the crew of the ship shall be properly instructed in the use of such apparatus. Failure to carry out such a direction may lead to seizure, and detention of a ship.

The Board of Trade is empowered to authorise the charging of harbour or dock dues in excess of the statutory maxima in cases where, owing to circumstances arising out of the war, such a direction may be necessary.

Everything depends on the speed with which we can follow up our successes, but if we have to wait forward by tactical means as we did in the Somme we could get Lille, but the evacuation of Flanders and the capture of our first position at Mons before the autumn would be satisfied with these results; less would disappoint, more would cause for enthusiasm."

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

## CONTINUED PROGRESS AND EXPANSION.

THE NEW BRANCHES IN MATTIUS AND SHANGHAI.

At the 24th Annual General Meeting held on April 13, Mr. R. J. BLACK, the chairman, presiding, said: "Gentlemen, I suppose you will, assume, allow me to take the report and accounts as read. A prediction in the early autumn of 1914 that the following two years would have been as prosperous as those we have had is proved to be correct. The balance sheet carried forward to the current year is £21,302,611.6 lls. 1d., as compared with £21,302,611.6 lls. brought into 1916. You may have perhaps noticed that the expenses of management have increased by £27,732, but it is not as serious as it appears, a large proportion being due to the increase in the number of staff, and the balance is due to the increased cost of office furniture, stationery, and postage, which have been increased by 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. for the year, and a sum more than made good any deduction for income-tax. (Cheers.) After making the allocations I have just alluded to and taking into consideration the interim dividend paid in September last, the balance carried forward to the current year is £21,302,611.6 lls. 1d., as compared with £21,302,611.6 lls. brought into 1916. You may have perhaps noticed that the expenses of management have increased by £27,732, but it is not as serious as it appears, a large proportion being due to the increase in the number of staff, and the balance is due to the increased cost of office furniture, stationery, and postage, which have been increased by 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. for the year, and a sum more than made good any deduction for income-tax. (Cheers.) After making the allocations I have just alluded to and taking into consideration the interim dividend paid in September last, the balance carried forward to the current year is £21,302,611.6 lls. 1d., as compared with £21,302,611.6 lls. brought into 1916. You may have perhaps noticed that the expenses of management have increased by £27,732, but it is not as serious as it appears, a large proportion being due to the increase in the number of staff, and the balance is due to the increased cost of office furniture, stationery, and postage, which have been increased by 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. for the year, and a sum more than made good any deduction for income-tax. (Cheers.) After making the allocations I have just alluded to and taking into consideration the interim dividend paid in September last, the balance carried forward to the current year is £21,302,611.6 lls. 1d., as compared with £21,302,611.6 lls. brought into 1916. You may have perhaps noticed that the expenses of management have increased by £27,732, but it is not as serious as it appears, a large proportion being due to the increase in the number of staff, and the balance is due to the increased cost of office furniture, stationery, and postage, which have been increased by 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. for the year, and a sum more than made good any deduction for income-tax. (Cheers.) After making the allocations I have just alluded to and taking into consideration the interim dividend paid in September last, the balance carried forward to the current year is £21,302,611.6 lls. 1d., as compared with £21,302,611.6 lls. brought into 1916. You may have perhaps noticed that the expenses of management have increased by £27,732, but it is not as serious as it appears, a large proportion being due to the increase in the number of staff, and the balance is due to the increased cost of office furniture, stationery, and postage, which have been increased by 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. for the year, and a sum more than made good any deduction for income-tax. (Cheers.) After making the allocations I have just alluded to and taking into consideration the interim dividend paid in September last, the balance carried forward to the current year is £21,302,611.6 lls. 1d., as compared with £21,302,611.6 lls. brought into 1916. You may have perhaps noticed that the expenses of management have increased by £27,732, but it is not as serious as it appears, a large proportion being due to the increase in the number of staff, and the balance is due to the increased cost of office furniture, stationery, and postage, which have been increased by 10 per cent. and 12 per cent. for the year, and a sum more than made good any deduction for income-tax. (Cheers.) After making the allocations I have just alluded to and taking into consideration the interim dividend paid in September last, the balance carried forward to the current year is £21,302,611.6 lls. 1d., as compared with £21,302,611.6 lls. brought into 1916. You may have perhaps noticed that the expenses of management have increased by £27,732, but it is not as serious as it appears, a



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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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GENERAL AGENTS

TRADITION.

[By A RETIRED REGULAR OFFICER.]

"We were talking of the Old Army and the New. My friend belonged to the Old, had been wounded months ago and was now on the Staff."

"Of course they have no tradition!"

"What exactly do you mean by tradition?" I asked, and by way of lessening any appearance of profound ignorance added "I understand tradition to be a sort of link between History and Customs, consisting for the greater part of unwritten testimony promulgated with a view to promoting esprit de corps."

"Exactly so," he replied. "Now take my old Regiment as an example; whenever a new man joined we told him 'This Regiment was formed in 1874—just that fact, and allowed it to soak in. Then later and by degrees we mentioned the campaigns we had been in, the battles we had fought, what our Regiment had done, and so forth; and in this way imbued him with the facts of our history and made him not only proud to belong to us but keen to uphold our traditions."

"I quite understand," I said. "But the New army has behind it the whole tradition of our nation, they have learnt it in history, or imbibed it with their mothers' milk and it is in their blood. If it were not so we should not have had our new army, an army composed of millions of our best who have voluntarily come forward in the past two years. Of course there is good and bad tradition and it is sometimes hard to define where history ends and where custom begins."

"I don't quite follow you," my friend interposed. "What traditions do you mean by 'bad tradition, bad tradition cannot live'?"

"Well, we all know of some things that are done solely because they were done a hundred years ago, and that are not good or sensible, but perhaps the reverse, in themselves. Tradition can be bad."

"I see what you mean," he answered, "but my point is that the New Army is without even theoretical tradition."

"That may be but they are learning the art of war in practice," I answered.

And so we chatted on, my friend being very ready to concede how splendid our New army was, in spite of the absence of what for a better word we called tradition, and then applied to much else besides.

A Zepplin had recently occurred, and a Zepplin had been brought down in flames. What traditions had the Flying Corps behind them?

"Mine-sweepers, manned by men who were formerly peaceful fisher folk, were day and night fanning for mines and submarines. What traditions had they to speak of or guide them?

Workers were turning out munitions instead of ploughshares in many factories. What were their traditions? Had not labour departed when it from any traditions they had before the war in regard to hours, output, holidays, and everything else?

"Tradition is useful in its way, but behind and above all is the spirit of the people. The one great tradition crudely expressed in the words 'Britons Never Shall Be Slaves' is born and bred in our blood and means a good deal more than we think. It means that we are free and intend to remain so; and it leads us to sympathise with the oppressed, and to uphold the cause of justice. It is our tradition that we have never been beaten or if we have been, we have never known or acknowledged it, and never will."

The determination never to give in or to dream of giving in until victory is won, is after all a bigger asset than any local traditions, and will do more to win the war than the fit of uniforms, the polish of buttons or the nose step or any other dress.

"It means that we are free and intend to remain so; and it leads us to sympathise with the oppressed, and to uphold the cause of justice. It is our tradition that we have never been beaten or if we have been, we have never known or acknowledged it, and never will."

In this it appears to be backed by no less a person, than Signor Boselli, the Minister, who when speaking of Monastegro declared that it would be desirable to add to and strengthen this small, but brave country. Now a stronger Monastegro is to Italy identical with Mount Lovcen, and Mount Lovcen means Cattaro. This port is now an unapproachable nest, a constant threat. But the thought of its being in the hands of a friendly nation is welcomed with great sympathy.

At Northampton a manufacturer, appealing for a jam boiler, said the Government had commanded all his jam for a German prisoners camp, and his firm had none for sale to the public. The chairman:

"That's just what they would do; exactly what you might expect! Of course the German prisoners must have jam. I shall not be surprised if they commandeer all the foodstuffs there is in the town. The German camp must have first consideration." The military representative suggested that one of the reprisals for sinking hospital ships

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PROBLEMS OF THE ADRIATIC.

Italian aspirations in the Adriatic and the apparent conflict between her interests and the southern Slavs is the subject of an interesting article in the "Handleiblatt" from the pen of a correspondent in Rome.

Before the war, there was an Austrian plan to convert the Dual Monarchy into a Triple Monarchy by joining together the Southern Slavs into one nation with an autonomy such as Hungary has possessed for years. At the same time a more extensive autonomy was to have been given to the Czechs in Bohemia and the Poles of Galicia. Vienna would continue to be at the head. Such a creation may truly be declared a monster, a chimera.

But the war banished the experiment from the realm of possibilities, perhaps frustrating it for good and all. If the plan had been carried out, it would have been to the detriment of the Italian elements in Istria and Dalmatia, which would have been systematically demoralised in the interest of the South Slav (Croatian) "national unity."

A beginning had even been made. In the old Italian districts attempts were being made to create an artificial Croatian majority, whilst the communal authorities in almost all Dalmatian cities were Slav. Italian schools were on some pretext or other replaced by Dalmatian schools, whilst statistics were falsified to the disadvantage of the Italians. The Jugo-Slav propaganda was directed towards Istria and Dalmatia, where, particularly after the outbreak of the war with Italy, the Latin element was practically reduced to defencelessness. The Austrian Italians were incorporated in the Austrian army. Italian schools were closed and Italian societies disbanded. At Trieste the Croats are lords and masters. The propaganda was even extended to Berlin, Paris and Vienna, to secure a hearing for these claims at the conclusion of peace.

Italy has no objection to a South-Slav State that included all Serbs. And it is realised here that such a Greater Serbia must be given an outlet to the sea; nay, that a coast with good harbours, guaranteed to Serbia, would be in advantage to Italy. The Italian standpoint has been most inadequately represented by Signor Attilio Tamayo in his work on the Italians and the Slavs in the Adriatic region. He opposes with well-founded reason the assumed right of the Croats to Istria and Dalmatia. The Latin race, he says, not only occupied these regions, but thoroughly colonised them. A town like Pola, both in origin and history, is as thoroughly Italian as Rome. The Croats are impious. Signor Tamayo points out that a good understanding with Serbia can also contribute towards the revival of that country, should she be able to send out ships under her own flag from Reggio and Cattaro.

In this it appears to be backed by no less a person, than Signor Boselli, the Minister, who when speaking of Monastegro declared that it would be desirable to add to and strengthen this small, but brave country. Now a stronger Monastegro is to Italy identical with Mount Lovcen, and Mount Lovcen means Cattaro. This port is now an unapproachable nest, a constant threat. But the thought of its being in the hands of a friendly nation is welcomed with great sympathy.

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